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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT "STELLA.")

PARIS, Oct. 20.

The Prince of Wales, who has placed his two sons under the tutelage of a Swiss pastor at Lausanne, the latter may "finish" their acquisition of French under the best accents (Lausanne being renowned for the purity of the French spoken there, as well as for its healthiness), has been spending a few days here on his return from the beautiful town where his sailor-boy sons are now residing. Amidst his other hurried amusements his hard-working Highness managed to spend a day in shooting on the estate of the Viscount de Grouville, at La Grande Commune. Among the "game guns" invited to the shooting were the Marquis de Bouteville, the Marquis de La Roche, the Marquis de Breteuil, and the Marquis de Lamoignon. The party returned to Paris by special train at 10 o'clock.

belly-lashed. He has contending currents. M. Gambetta, it is believed by his friends, has determined once more to "paddle his canoe." His influence being irrevocably seated in the Chamber, he is believed to be intriguing to get himself nominated to the place of Perpetual Senator left vacant by a recent death, as a stepping-stone to the post of President of the Senate, the first place in rank, power, and influence in the French Republic. The Republic, it is believed, will still be the great aim of his ambition, and he has allowed his friends to deduce, in his own name, his determination to push forward the innovation of the *factotum*, as the sole plank of safety for the Republican regime, as it probably is. If he succeeds in effecting this modification of the electoral process, he will consider his eventual position as President of the Republic. He will consequently employ every means to ensure its adoption. But his enemies understand his project as well as his friends, and agree to be bent on doing their utmost to defeat it, with what amount of success will be better understood by the reader. But M. Gambetta's faith in his star is leading him to the supreme place which he occupies in his possession. In the Chamber, he is the first man in the occupation of his present airy position. Among other such reminiscences is the famous diplomatic dinner given at the Palace of the Quai d'Orsay by M. Gambetta when President of the Council of Ministers. The famous head of M. Gambetta's kitchen is permitted, for surprise of her own countrymen, to give the following account of that dinner, and those who are known to that extra-exquisite repast have ceased to remember it as the crowning gastronomic gratification of their life. When the guests had retired, that superlative dinner rose from the table, and prepared to pass into the drawing-room, the Papal Nuncio, who walked first as senior member of the Diplomatic body, suddenly turned round, and heaved a sigh, in token of this movement of the Diplomatic representative. "I have forgotten my hat," exclaimed Monsignor Cracchi. "Is that all?" said M. Gambetta, with a smile, and turning towards his numerous guests. "I hope soon to have the honour of my myself handing you another." The Diplomatic Body took note of the remark as showing the expense of the utterer in the purchase of his hat, and the significance of the utterer in acquiring "power." Monsignor Cracchi, who had just received the coveted "hat" bestowed by the Pope, had presented by the President of the Republic with his successor, Monsignor Ronde, who has just received the new Cardinal as Nuncio here, and who will doubtless be granted the "hat" on the termination of his mission in France, receive that dignified Prelate.

The latest unfriendliness of the French mind towards England is still a general appearance in the streets, in the press, and in those of the aristocracy, the market-place, and the salons. There is, however, an opposite opinion, to be noticed with satisfaction, as offering the hope of a more just and impartial judgment of facts by the lively people on this side of the Channel: but the "march" of matters is too general, since the English victory, seems to puzzle the French mind here—as well it may. That British troops fight well, and that British diplomatists generally manage badly, seems to be the prevalent opinion; and unhappily it would be as difficult to dispute the latter part of this judgment, as it would be, happily, to dispute the former.

earnest and thoughtful listener, drinking in the melody with rapture, yet with all the anxiety of the time expressed in his face, is considered, by the art-world of Munich, as by the artist's countrymen, to be the crowning feature of this masterly work. This eminent artist, who has married a German wife and has settled down for life in Germany, has a son who is regarded as destined to be a second Mozart, a young intelligent composer of very beautiful music. When only nine, his compositions were played by the band of the famous "Prince Royal Regiment," under Friedrich Heugner; and the child was lifted above the heads of the people to receive their plaudits as the recognition of his success as a composer. The boy is receiving the most thorough musical training, is still very modest and child-like, and appears to be destined to become a com-

The Queen and her Consort, for the most part, are warm admirers of Queen Victoria, and credit her Majesty with a specially friendly feeling for Americans and her people. They refer with satisfaction to the intimate friendship which the Queen has maintained for the last 30 years with Madame Viscountess de Weyer, an American lady, and count up the honours she has conferred on her as a mark of her regard for her people on many points of European unimbecility. Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Mandeville, the Marchioness of Anglessa, Lady Harcourt, Lady John Lister Kave, Lady Ferner-Ilaketh, Lady Colla (Campbell), are all Americans. The Princess de Lyonn, Princess de Naer (wife of a cousin of Queen Victoria) and sister of the Dowager Queen of Denmark, the Duchess of Buccleugh, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Argyll, and the Roman Princesses Cecelia, Dracovitch, and Giustiniani are all Americans, with a host of baronesses, countesses, &c. in every State of Europe, "too numerous to mention." Altogether, with their brilliant, hospitable, and accomplished nature, the Queen and her Consort are the most popular of Ministers here (Mr. Morrell says) in any high position.

American royalty here is just one more subject of contemplation to Frenchmen as well as to Americans. The latest story going the rounds here in connection with her Majesty is as follows:—"The Empress of India prefers Balmoral Castle to all the other Royal residences, because it belonged to the husband she has mourned for 21 years ago. Visiting him there, she found the place where he made and communicated with the consoling angel he loved. Faithful John Brown is the connecting link between the Queen and the deceased Prince, and it is for this reason that she offered him titles of nobility but he has modestly refused, and she now dubbed him "John Brown, Esq." For this reason it is said that the Queen's chamberlain, Mr. John Brown, Esq., is placed in the Queen's chamber on a watchstand, amidst portraits of members of the Royal Family. John Brown is the Queen's minister for her spirit relationship with the late Prince Consort. In the Cabinet councils, her Majesty sometimes says, "I must first consult my Prince." When the arm-chair he formally used, On a chair near her are placed his night clothes, as though in readiness for him; a bright red blouse on the wide hearth. John Brown brings respectfully on a tray the basin of gravel which his master was accustomed to take every evening, and places it on a stand by the side of the arm-chair, so that he can take it; she has a sheet of paper on her lap and a pencil in her hand. The chairs creak, move about, and strikes the floor, indicating according to the spiritual alphabet, each letter by the number of raps thus produced. The Queen puts the questions and John Brown transmits the answers. This is a sad, a thrilling picture, and I think a fitting story, among those who converse between the living and the dead. The Queen's mind is calmed, if not consoled ; for her grief is of that kind, which ends only with life. We pity those who may be tempted to smile at this faithful picture. It is only a hallucination! Who can say? But for what worst hallucinations is that of those who imagine that they have tampered all the laws of nature.

The following items of European news are from papers to the 10th November, brought by the steamship Chimborazo:—

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It stated that he had written a letter of daring if he believed that it would cause the King to return to the throne. The letter was signed "Ivan the Terrible" and was addressed to the King. The letter was written in the King's name and was signed "Ivan the Terrible". The letter was written in the King's name and was signed "Ivan the Terrible". The letter was written in the King's name and was signed "Ivan the Terrible".

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THE SPRINGS OF ROTORU

Dr. Lewis, resident medical officer, has contributed a paper to the *Australian Medical Gazette*, on the mineral springs of the district of Rabelais. These remarkable phenomena were first known to Europeans, and known chiefly as objects of curiosity. The formation of the country itself where they are situated is curious, and interesting to persons who find wonders in stones. The mountains and the springs are situated in the same place, and the casual tourists could describe such things. Like our own great caves at the Fish Livers, they excite the fancy of many a traveller who tries by pen and pencil to reproduce his own impressions on the minds of those who cannot see for themselves. These springs are in the northern island of Oahu, and may be reached by a steamer, but also from the mainland. For many years the Government appear not to have taken any heed of them, but now from one cause or another, the Government is providing better means of access in the form of good roads and something better than a Maori ware can be had to cope with the visitors. To the wonder excited by the sight of these springs, it is added that of their being a valuable curative properties. For a long time past visitors to the place have been "taking the waters," sometimes outwardly, and sometimes inwardly, on the principle that what is good for the shin must be good also for the viscera. Experience has not always verified the soundness of such faith. The number of cases of typhoid fever is found that he might have been cured of himself the trouble of drinking the waters if he had taken jalap instead; and in another case the patient found the waters extremely astringent. But with all this hap-hazard use without and within, some good has been done, and if all tales told are true these mineral springs are the cure for many a human ailment. It is true that there was some road, but it could not be denied by the most sceptical, and so at last the resident medical officer has been appointed to give some oversight of the waters, and, presumably, to give advice to intending bathers. Dr. Lewis has examined a sufficient number of these springs now to classify them. He finds that they can be divided into three groups. The first is the sulphuric, and is found in the sulphurous. Of these there are three varieties, several springs exist in the immediate neighbourhood of the new township of Holorua, a place springing up to accommodate visitors who formerly had to find the best shelter they could in the native town of Olinahatu. That all these various springs are of the same nature, and whether the waters are good or not, it is likely that for some time, at least in the summer, the management may drive a roaring trade.

Here is Dr. Brewster's analysis of four types:—No. 1.
"To Pupungitanga," commonly known as the "Priest's Bath." Aluminium and strongly acid (reaction acid): sulphate of soda, 19.24 grains per gallon; sulphate of potash, traces; sulphate of iron, 7.54 grains per gallon; silicic acid, 3.93 grains per gallon; sulphate of alumina, 21.07 grains per gallon; sulphate of iron, 1.24 grains per gallon; sulphuric acid, 22.12 grains per gallon; hydrochloric acid, 3.65 grains per gallon; silica, 18.11 grains; total, 86.77. No. 2. "Wangang," commonly known as "Madam's Bath." Sulphate of soda, 18.24 grains per gallon; silicic acid, 3.93 grains per gallon; chloride of sodium, 60.13 grains per gallon; chloride of potassium, 3.41 grains per gallon; chloride of lithium, traces; sulphate of soda, 11.80 grains per gallon; silicic acid, 3.42 grains per gallon; silicate of lime, 4.24 grains per gallon; silicate of magnesia, 1.60 grains per gallon; alumina, and alumina hydrate, 1.41 grains per gallon; silica, 18.11 grains per gallon; total, 110.49. No. 3. "To Kauwhanga" (4), commonly known as "Cameron's Bath," hepatic, feebly saline with excess of acid reaction acid): sulphate of soda, 44.04 grains per gallon; chloride of potassium, 1.07 grains per gallon; chloride of sodium, 1.41 grains per gallon; silicic acid, 3.93 grains per gallon; sulphate of iron, 1.24 grains per gallon; sulphate of magnesia, 1.28 grains per gallon; chloride of alumina, 0.65 grains per gallon; silica, 9.22 grains per gallon; hydrochloric acid, 3.52 grains per gallon; total, 80.61. Sulphuretted hydrogen, 76 grains per gallon. No. 4. "Turkuro," mainly acid, reaction acid): sulphate of soda, 18.24 grains per gallon; sulphate of iron, 1.24 grains per gallon; silicate of lime, 1.01 grains per gallon; silicate of magnesia, 1.14 grains per gallon; silicate of iron, 3.9 grains per gallon; sulphate of soda, 13.44 grains per gallon; chloride of potassium, 1.24 grains per gallon; chloride sodium, 3.93 grains per gallon; silicic acid, 3.93 grains per gallon. Observations made up to the present, it appears that these waters are of most service in all cases of skin disease and rheumatism, and (let us give thanks) they also act most beneficially on some forms of the "liver complaint." The strength of the sulphurous waters is such that their use is not to be persevered in, but to be given in life, and these same waters make, as may be supposed, an admirable gargle. Perhaps the change of climate and change of scene have something to do with it, but visitors to the springs soon find their appetite improved when the effects of the bath is to enervate, or, apparently so, the appetite improves, and there is no

course a better digestion, and a remarkable effect upon the skin. His second attack of gout was a remarkable effect upon the skin. He was ordered to bathe in the mineral water at the springs. Dr. Lewis says, "When the body is immersed in the water, the skin is moistened, and the pores are opened, and a glow is given to the skin which is more characteristic of the alkaline silicious waters in the district." These waters appear to be the most powerful in their healing properties: cases of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, and such like have been treated successfully. It is not, however, these waters alone that are used. There is a very bad case of skin disease. It says "In January this year a gentleman, A. B., at 42, was sent here by his medical advisers as a last chance. I saw him the morning after his arrival. He was a most typical example of psoriasis inveterata, the whole of his body and limbs being covered with the disease, there being scarcely perceptible skin between the scales and medicines, including quinquina arsenica, and used all the applications, including chrysophanic acid ointment. The duration of the disease was four years. Family history of skin disease on both sides. No syphilitic taint. Disease had steadily increased up to six months ago, since then it had been stationary. The amount of desquamation was very little, and there was no itching or movement of the large joints." Other symptoms are described, and the sort of treatment to which the patient was subjected, with this result:—"In about a month there was marked improvement, and in six weeks he could walk four miles without pain. The scaling was much less, and altogether he was a new man. He was able to perform his duties, and was forced to return to his duties, and though he still had a considerable eruption about the body, it was of a mild form, and he was able to perform his duties of life as well as ever before. Had he been in position to live near the springs, I am firmly believe, from what I saw of the case, that I could have proved, and this in a case which I can refer to as a most remarkable one." The physician then examined the patient, and had heard the whole of his history.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

From the *Dubbo Dispatch* we make the following from the speeches of Sir P. A. Jennings and Mr. G. C. C. who have been elected for the Roman

Sir Patrick Jennings said that if they had a system of local government, and Dubbo was the large local government district, much of what he expected to do would not have fallen upon them. It would not be necessary for members to spend half

in the lobbies, ante-rooms, and corridors of endeavouring to get for them what they were just to. (Cheers.) A question which was raised before the time of Parliament was the question of passing Bill. The Government were anxious to regulate the trading of liquor, and no man had a higher respect for the law, but he thought all legislation should be the spirit of fair play. He thought there was a of reaching the difficulty without rushing to. He must confess that when he first read the Bill, he was in doubt whether he should read the Bill. He approved of some of the principles, but the Bill as it stood was ill-considered that he did not think it was equal to the evil, and against the second reading. (Loud cheers.) He vigorously followed the bill. He pointed out

city of the local option clause as originally proposed by the Colonial Secretary, and the clause was altered. As he said, he voted against the bill, because he considered that it was part of public policy to harass home-owners (Chevres). He thought the pubicans of the colony were a numerous and a respectable class, who should be treated unequally. They ought to be put on a par with others—to be dealt with no better or no worse than any other class ought not to be degraded by being subjected to espionage, an espionage, or a police surveillance. The people of the colony should not be treated as a class, but as individuals. He would not vote for the bill, but he would vote for the hour at which it was introduced.

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that had been transferred from the original holder every selection held by its original maker would come in under the easier terms of the new bill. The transferred selections were mostly held by men and corporations, and they ought to pay; the original selections, not transferred, deserved some thing. That was the way he proposed to meet the situation. He was not at all sure that the government would be able to measure that would relieve the government from many of its present labours, and give system they could have in every centre a that would do honest work, cheaply and well. He believed to deal in no niggard spirit with the

but subsidise them from the State with £2.21 locally raised. It was only by this people's participation with their own or their own's true principles of democratic government spread. If they had local self-government, the lives in every district in the colony a stimulus to the value of the institutions under which they lived. He next dealt with a water supply for the island that was one of the measures which needed attention and to be contemporaneous extension of railways.

In reply to questions, Sir Patrick Jennings said, favorable to nominating work on the railways was on Sundays, and he would not in any way

Mr. G. E. Cast referred to the Milburn Case. He thought that in voting compensation the board showed a consideration which was not deserved. There had been corrupt influences at work, and that had been got through somehow. He would, in a few words on the Licensing Act, if he were called to which he had given some consideration, and of which he had some experience. His public-house license for a number of years, at previously connected with public-houses in his own warehouse and stock and station agent. It was

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The following is an extract from the address of

Perzson, who has been elected for Wallingford, declared 120 into Parliament as an independent member of the House of Commons. I am opposed to the Land Act now before me. I am in favour of the abolition of interest on mortgage. I favour the principle that all payments made by a mortgagor should be applied to the principal of the mortgage, which would prevent the transfer without their having been taken up. As an antidote to the squatters' and selectors' areas, and would give to all an increased rent 10 years' unimproved, approve of the policy of absolute and wholesale all the country. It leads to that monopoly of our land has proved a great evil in other countries. If the continuance of the auction system of disposing of our land is to be continued, it is a system that should be met by a property of land tax. With regard to matters likely to engage the attention of the House, I may state that I am in favour of the extension of the franchise, and in favour of the extension of the whole of the communal revenue in the capital, as done in the past. I am an advocate for the betterment of the land, and in favour of the extension of the railway rates on colonial produce. And I support of the present Education Act."

TUMULT ERODATE.

At a meeting at Adelphi Mr. T. C. O'Meara took occasion to ask the following question. He is reported to have said that with the Opposition, and appealed to the miners fighting men to the audience whether or not they had ever had a chance to vote in the election. He must look well to their own interests, and see that they were not robbed of their inheritance. He said that the Government was doing very much mischief with the country. To 13 persons colony have been given 2,167,000 acres. Half of that is 1,083,500 acres, and 415 persons hold 1,083,500 acres, and they pay not a penny tax. Non-popolists must be taxed up to their eyes. What had this state of things done? It had caused the Government to pass the Land Bill of 1902. Now Land Bill—a bill to consolidate the old lawless clause or stay to check the evil that now exists. It was a bill to give the land to the people themselves—were considered criminals, yet that was not derived from resorting to duumalism. Robert O'Meara already said that he would not be a member of the Government. He said that two years ago, expressed the same opinion. This was now arrived when they must divide. But

MONARO ELECTORATE.
The following is a condensation of the report of

The following is a condensation of the report of the *Cooswa Express* of one of the speeches of Mr. H. who has been elected for Monaro :—

About 12 months since a motion was made by Mr. Reid in connection with the land law of the colony, which would have had the effect of thoroughly amending and consolidating these proposals were talked over by Mr. Reid and I and I firmly intended to give him my support. A measure was introduced for the more satisfactory regulation of the laws connected with the alienation of the public lands of the colony. I interviewed Mr.

Hoskins, the then Minister for Lands, but that gentlemen in his speech refused to alter the present laws. I have, as most people, long looked upon our laws as being as much suicidal, unworkable and unworkable, and I think was great pity that Mr. Reid's motion, I must say, I felt very strongly, and do so now, on this important question. Our land law may be characterized as a confusion interminable, the selectors complained and so do the leaseholders, I will not call them squatters, because there seems to me to be a spell on the word, and people hate it. (Cheers) I deplore the existence of these several strifes and feuds, and would much rather see peace and harmony without all the evil and the strife, and the lawlessness without and when poor people

When I was fourteen, I was sent, with a few other boys, to a district of the colony, only to begeth them in nine cases out of ten. And the worst feature of it is that the fault can be traced to the threshold of our law and the administration of justice. The law is intended to protect the eyes of the country to the disgraceful and corrupt trickeries carried on under compulsion through the laws themselves, under the very names of the people. I have seen many a man, who is intended to be carried out to an enormous extent, and no remedy. Not long ago a syndicate of selectors, numbering six or seven, took up 640 acres blocks round the boundary of a small town, and then they took the land to lay them out, and this is now repeatedly done in some parts of the colony, many tens and wives and children

have, and are undergoing a process of ruination, though being compelled to resort to the assistance of money-lenders and the banks. The Government has chosen the least judicious and the least legitimate solution, by accumulating large estates, by every possible means in his power. There are thousands of acres of splendid country between June and Hlay, over which the railway travels for four hours all fringed with land owned by a few persons. I had made up my mind to go in for reform, and again express my regret that Mr. Kinnear's mission was lost. I am sure that the Government would have been contented about bringing in the mounted, Arunachal, Dill Hill, and Sir John Robertson

"Parker" said, "I have a question. The bill as introduced and amended, and the amendments existing under the present law, is a bill to consolidate the lands, and to some extent it would have mitigated the hardship on the Indians existing under the present law. But we must have it. (Cheers.) The second reading of the bill was not a test question as the Opposition had made it. It was a question of the bill as amended, and that the bill should have passed the second reading and been amended in committee, and I felt more fortified in my opinion that the bill was a good one. The second reading of the Opposition had signified his programme to the House, which was thoroughly opposed to the main principles of the bill. He was not in favour of the bill to remove the present evils, and not to ameliorate them. (Cheers.) I spoke strongly to clauses 4 and 5 of Mr. Stuart's proposition, and I pointed out that the bill as amended proposed to reduce the deposits to 25 per cent, whereas Mr. Stuart proposes to divide the runs and to give the Indians a right of selection, and to give the Indians a right of feature from invasion of half the run, thus blocking up half the country from selection. When in Queensland we have a large number of runs, and the Government have to buy up and by this means take up half the run, besides having the other half secured. I do not want to see that in this colony. It is a bad precedent. I have no objection to the bill as amended. I must call your attention to the closing

interests of the two classes of occupiers, and to the evils that must accrue if the proposal of the Opposition were carried into effect. I have no doubt that the people of the eastern or western districts are very poorly watered, and the grass is not good. (The speaker read statistics showing that it took from 10 to 15 acres to feed one sheep, and that cultivation of the soil was not profitable.) But the people of the north have to be expended in procuring water, and no sower is so rich as the selector sown down upon it, forcing the Government to make a large expenditure of money. I do not approve of this injustice being continued, and would allow no one to select nearly from motives of spite. I think more security should be given to the improver by getting up leaseholders. Now we come to the occupation—if we had the squatter off the land what would be the result? The Government would have to make the wealth they gave to the country? I do not approve of a land that compels a squatter to purchase lands in order to protect himself by means of damming and raising. I saw a tract of 5000 or more acres at the same rental as large areas; and this will open up a new field of enterprise for the improver, and will enable him to make more comfortable homes for themselves. (Cheers.) I would like to see a similar Act to that in America, and give a man an area for the draining and cultivating of it, then allow him to select a leasehold of 100 acres, and give the young and American farmers who, as in the Western States of America, grow into wealthy colonists. The Government would have to make a law compelling all to look to the lands to protect themselves. But if I am returned I must ask for a wide margin, and be permitted to use my best judgment in virtue for your good. I do not desire to see the Government get up a law, but one desire, and that is to settle the people upon the land. (Cheers.) Strict clauses must be introduced to prevent the Government from making a law to make more money with a land law in my pocket. Let people go in for 640 acres block and give them leaseholds of 5000 or more acres as leasehold areas. I hope, however, no faulty clause will be made in the bill. I hope to see the Government, who could not possibly derive any benefit from it, and only induce to put up improvements for which he could gain nothing. I have seen a bill in the States of America, similar state that they were in before 1861, and all the old evils would again crop up; in case of a leasehold I will give ample land to protect the improver, and give him the right to select a leasehold of 100 acres, and to live upon on the most advantageous terms. A man should be able to go on to his land and take it at once, and not have to wait for a leasehold. I think the Government must make way for the selector. My views on a Local Government Bill are plain: we are growing too large for the whole business of the country to be conducted in a policy of the Government. I think the Government should be the greatest difficulty being experienced and continual warfare. It is time this nonsense was done away with, and I will be pleased to see the Government do it. I think the Government will have the dealing and effecting of local matters without having to send to Sydney for what could be better and more satisfactorily managed on the spot. The Licensing Bill has been a failure, and the Government have not been able to get their views are harsh, un-English, and unjust. The North Shore bridge has had a good deal of pulling to pieces, but it is not a failure. I think the Government should be satisfied with this proposal has been fair and above board, as papers recently published will show.

Mr. H. S. Bideguy, who has also been present, observed that I brought with the Government on the great question that I voted against this dissolution. I believed I was right, and I thought I was right. I thought I was right. I thought I was of opinion then, and am now, that had the second reading been carried we could have no altered the bill in consequence of the Government's proposal.

Mr. D. A. to have put them out. My firm idea is that we shall not see

The following is a condemnation of the *Oxford Herald's* report of one of the speeches of Mr. H. R. Macchatti, who has been elected as a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Macchatti said that at the request of a very influential body of fellow-citizens and squatters he had commenced a bill to amend the Land Act of 1881 at the time it was passed, was a noble measure, reflecting high credit on its author, Sir John Robertson. But now it had become corrupt, and should be abandoned. He said that the bill was the result of a survey, was distinctly in favour of survey before settlement, and would have all the public lands of the colony classified, and arranged into pastoral and agricultural areas. The best lands

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THE DEBARRMENT OF ALKABRAH, AND THE VIOLENCE OF THE PROTESTS.—The correspondent of the London Daily News telegraphed, in reply to a query from the Egyptian Press, that the Egyptian Bank, in possession of a strong room and safes made by Messrs. Jones & Co., had no instance like others secured in burning open. The bank has lost all its money and papers of these secure depositories can be obtained from W. M. Jones and Co., Ltd., George

than she started. Dr. Button has acted as surgeon, assistant dentist and Mrs. Stinson as midwife, and both seemed to

chance between them and the unfavoured classes. As men grow in intelligence they become more and more intolerant of ignorance. According to Mr. MATTHEW ARNO, sweetness keeps company with light, for where there is often light where there is very little sweetness. It occasionally happens that as men get more light they get less sweetness. This was certainly true of CARLYLE, the darkness of his heart was even more remarkable than the brilliance of his intellect. "I have many another great man," CARLYLE was "going ill to live with." In his case the intellectual life was not a happy life. His distance from his kind makes him impatient of them. Nor was he impatient because they were bad, so much as because they were weak. What troubled him was that religion and politics were in the hands of fools. In the excess of his intolerance of pettiness and stupidity CARLYLE may have been singular, but not in the tolerance itself. In other men of his class the result of culture is possession not of tolerance, but of taking of others from each other, the taking of their reason. The effect of low intelligence

institutions is not always peace on the earth or goodwill to men.

Nor would men go to our wars and rumours of wars to prove that the mission of Christianity is being fulfilled. O, how statecraft can we say that a French statesman said of St. Romanus Paré, that the only foreign policy he had was that of peace and goodwill among nations." National quarrels may be getting less brutal and less protracted, but they can hardly be said to be getting less numerous or less terrible. O, how late years they have been getting far more terrible. During the last ten years Europe has kept the peace by keeping some three or four millions of men armed to the teeth. The art of killing is being brought to a perfection of which our forefathers little dreamed. If necessary, men can be used for purposes of destruction those gigantic shells, weighing a few less than a ton, and a distance of not less than three miles. If men should cease fighting it will probably be less because they are encouraged of peace principles than because the perfection of life-destroying instruments

sears them from the thought of war. Nor is the progress of philanthropy much more striking among families and races than among nations. The sickening stories of man-slaughter which read like the tales of a demoniac are sometimes much preferred to the gospel of peace. Nor is it from Nihilists alone that such stories come. There are men who are capable of making a sign of the cross with one hand, and of shooting an innocent man from behind a hedge with the other. The recent histories of Ireland and of Russia will have encouraged few to hope for a speedy millennium of brotherhood and peace.

Fortunately, however, our modern life has its lights as well as its shadows. If there are those who are increasing the world's selfishness, there are those who are increasing its benevolence, and the common life of men has been materially elevated, its standards have been elevated. The mass of men may be as selfish as ever; but the toleration of selfishness is probably smaller and less general than it was. Two or three hundred years ago, it has been remarked

the wrongfulness. Was not Jesus to the language. It may be said that people had no time to experiment the thing, the lack of other ways of embodying it. A new word, however, means a new protest, and this much may be said that whereas self-interest used to be looked at as a mean thing, it is now coming to be regarded as specifically a wrong one. If grasping greed still exists, there is a larger number of prophets to hurl anathemas against it. Men practice self-indulgence and self-seeking much as ever, but the practice excites more indignation and contempt than it once did. Recipes for the cure of self-hood are far more plentiful in our literature than in the past. From the highest to the lowest, the Church CATHOLIC thundered for self-abnegation, and martyrs and saints have abided the same. In un-Christian ways, but no thousands who do not preach philanthropy practice it. In spite of what is said to the contrary, the number of those who practice it would probably be found to be on the increase. In this particular there is after all good ground for believing that the course of the world is an upward not a downward

The case of HUGG THOMPSON, tried in the Water Police Court, may be satisfactory if taken by itself; for there is little doubt that he is a man who can claim little sympathy, and the Court may be quite right in supposing that he is better in prison than at large. Thompson was a man of that class who singles out his companions for some special reason rather than for the simple protection of the public. He is charged with having no lawful visible means of support, with being continually in the company of thieves, and with frequenting book-shops and street corners with card-sharps and other birds of prey, with gambling on the Ruckwick racecourse, and other malpractices, all of which go to show that he is a man who might be more profitably engaged in the execution of his own designs than in the sedition of being a hanger-on to the nests of felons. In his defence it was shown that he had an account and a satisfactory balance in a bank, and that he had earned commissions from a jeweller. The defence, though apparently strong, did not save him: he was sentenced to three months. It is not likely that society will suffer much loss by his incarceration for three months or three years. And yet a very natural curiosity prompts the question—If his chief sin was his evil associations, why is he taken, and not the others who are equally guilty?

The last public act in connection with the Union Generale of France has been reached by the conviction of M.M. ROSSIGNOL and GILBERT, of fraudulently obtaining money from the State. This gigantic swindle was very prominently before the world at the time of its collapse. It had its ramifications in all the countries of Europe, and prompted to take the financial organs completely by surprise. The swindlers were arrested, and vast it in thousands of the Ultramarine dignitaries, or of the Catholic royalty of Europe. It was, in fact, an unprincipled and weak, though very pompous, effort to gain such a financial power as would enable them to buy their way into the Government. It has become known that the Church planned this undertaking, or indeed had any share in its management; but it was perfectly understood

"stuck up" when opposed to Spofforth, nevertheless valiantly defended his wicket. He gave a very hot chase to Evans at point from Spofforth, but the ball was too hot for him. Spofforth at last outmanoeuvred the young batsman, clean bowling him with a very fine ball. Spofforth's second ball, however, would have been out if Jones had returned the ball well from cover-point to bowler, but it was a very fine shot and he was not making a single he found himself unable to play a Yorker from Garrett. Allan, the last man, was received with cheers by the crowd, who were highly amused at his grotesque antics when batting, and it must be said his movements were not by any means the poetry of motion. He was not permitted to have a chance of distinguishing himself, for after making half a dozen his partner, George Gregory, a chance at short slip, which was eagerly snatched up. The innings closed for 145—a very small total, considering the fact that the turf was greatly in favour of the batsmen, though Garrett and Spofforth bowled splendidly. It is difficult to account for the small score made by the Victorians. If the Victorians opened their innings with ill luck in McDonald's run out, what may be said of the inauspicious beginning made by New South Wales in having Masie caught from the first ball bowled by Midwinter? Murdoch, despite his injured knee, joined in the batting, and Garrett being allowed to run for him. Both men settled down to steady defensive play, Murdoch, owing to the state of his knee, being quite unable to push the pitched-up balls or the loose ones, perhaps the slowest cricket ever in an intercolonial match, the monotony of maddened being now and then relieved by singles, and fours being a very rare occurrence. The batting was very straight and harmless, and the batting time in the extreme; but the score at the same time rose slowly but surely, without the slightest change of position, without any real attack, and the batsmen were tried several times. Bruce essayed the task of separation, and Kelly attempted to disturb the partnership, without avail. Black, in fact, was the only batsman who was not out, and when the stumps were drawn for the day the stonewallers were still in possession. A batsman having made 45 and Murdoch 35. The falling of the stumps was the first-class, but the bowling was only moderate. Appendix is the score as far as the match has gone—

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McDonald	11	11	11
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